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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/672,508	09/26/2003	Paul W. Coleman	MSFT4	3534
27488 7590 03/29/2007 MERCHANT & GOULD (MICROSOFT) P.O. BOX 2903 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903			EXAMINER RUTLEDGE, AMELIA L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2176	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		03/29/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/672,508

Applicant(s)

COLEMAN ET AL.

Examiner

Amelia Rutledge

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 January 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15, 17-19 and 21-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15, 17-19 and 21-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment, filed 01/18/07.
2. Claims 1-15, 17-19, and 21-24 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 5, 9, and 13 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. **Claims 1-15, 17-19, 21, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Weinberg et al. (hereinafter "Weinberg"), U.S. Patent No. 6,549,944 B1, issued April 2003.**

Regarding independent claim 1, Weinberg teaches a computer-executable method of testing a hypertext document for compliance with a selected criterion, the method comprising: accepting a user selection of the selected criterion and user input of at least one parameter indicative of compliance with the selected criterion for an analysis of the hypertext document; since Weinberg teaches that a user may use the Astra Site Manager program to scan the website and create a graphical site map showing all of the URLs of the site and the links between these URLs, and the user can

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use tools to isolate and repair broken links, focus in on Web pages of a particular content type and/or status, and highlight modifications made to a web site since a prior mapping (col. 7, l. 50-col. 8, l. 13; col. 10, l. 16-51).

Weinberg discloses performing the analysis of the hypertext document and generating analysis data, the analysis data comprising an indication of whether the hypertext document is in compliance with the selected criterion; correcting a definable error by presenting the analysis data to an application program; storing the analysis data and the link information for the hypertext document; and presenting at least a portion of the analysis data to the user; since Weinberg teaches that the user can invoke a Link doctor which facilitates the repair of broken links, and a tool bar and filter bar to perform different testing operations (col. 15, l. 58-col. 16, l. 57; col. 24, l. 1-33).

Weinberg teaches that the selected criterion involves at least one of the following: finding outdated material; finding offensive material; a name change; and finding copyright violations, since Weinberg teaches finding and repairing broken links, i.e., outdated material (col. 15, l. 58-col. 16, l. 57), finding outdated material (col. 30, l. 45-col. 31, l. 55), as well as finding external links (col. 25, l. 50-65).

Regarding dependent claim 2, Weinberg teaches accepting a user designation of the hypertext document to be analyzed (col. 15, l. 40-col. 17, l. 20).

Regarding dependent claim 3, Weinberg teaches that accepting a user selection comprises accepting a user designation of the number of link levels from the hypertext document to be analyzed (col. 19, l. 26-col. 20, l. 26; col. 21, l. 37-59).

Regarding dependent claim 4 Weinberg teaches examining the hypertext document for a link to another hypertext document; and performing the analysis of the other hypertext document and generating analysis data, the analysis data comprising an indication of whether the other hypertext document is in compliance with the selected criterion; wherein the step of storing the analysis data further comprises storing the analysis data for the other hypertext document; and wherein presenting at least a portion of the analysis comprises presenting compiled summary information based on the selected criterion about a collection of hypertext documents comprising the hypertext document and the other hypertext document thereby identifying what criterion is most problematic with the collection (col. 15, l. 58-col. 16, l. 57; col. 24, l. 1-33).

Weinberg teaches that a user may use the Astra Site Manager program to scan the website and create a graphical site map showing all of the URLs of the site and the links between these URLs, and the user can use tools to isolate and repair broken links, focus in on Web pages of a particular content type and/or status, and highlight modifications made to a web site since a prior mapping (col. 7, l. 50-col. 8, l. 13; col. 10, l. 16-51)).

Regarding independent claim 5, Weinberg teaches a method of testing a hypertext document for compliance with a selected criterion, said method comprising: accepting a user selection of the selected criterion and a user input at a client terminal, the user input having at least one parameter indicative of compliance with the selected criterion for an analysis of the hypertext document; transmitting the user selection and the user input to a server, the server having a rules engine component for analyzing the hypertext document based on the user selection and the user input; since Weinberg teaches that a user may use the Astra Site Manager program to scan the website and create a graphical site map showing all of the URLs of the site and the links between these URLs, and the user can use tools to isolate and repair broken links, focus in on Web pages of a particular content type and/or status, and highlight modifications made to a web site since a prior mapping (col. 7, l. 50-col. 8, l. 13; col. 10, l. 16-51). Weinberg teaches a client/server architecture where the document is analyzed at the server (col. 17, l. 53-col. 18, l. 60; col. 18, l. 60-col. 19, l. 25).

Weinberg teaches performing the analysis of the hypertext document at the server and generating analysis data, the analysis data comprising an indication of whether the hypertext document is in compliance with the selected criterion; presenting the analysis data to an application program to correct a definable error in the hypertext document; and presenting at least a portion of the analysis data to the user at the client terminal; wherein the selected criterion involves at least one of the following: finding outdated material; finding offensive material; detecting undesirable links; spell checking; a name change; and finding copyright violations; since Weinberg teaches finding and

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repairing broken links, i.e., outdated material (col. 15, l. 58-col. 16, l. 57), finding outdated material (col. 30, l. 45-col. 31, l. 55), as well as finding external links (col. 25, l. 50-65).

Regarding dependent claim 6, claim 6 is directed toward substantially similar subject matter as claimed in dependent claim 2, and is rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding dependent claim 7, Weinberg teaches accepting a user designation of the number of link levels from the hypertext document to be analyzed (col. 19, l. 26-col. 20, l. 26; col. 21, l. 37-59); and wherein each link on the hypertext document is examined to detect whether each link is undesirable wherein undesirable links include at least one of the following: a link to an external website; a link to a pornographic website; and a link to sensitive company records including at least one of the following: personnel data; research data; and financial data; because Weinberg teaches finding and repairing broken links, i.e., outdated material (col. 15, l. 58-col. 16, l. 57), finding outdated material (col. 30, l. 45-col. 31, l. 55), as well as finding external links (col. 25, l. 50-65).

Regarding dependent claim 8, Weinberg teaches examining the hypertext document for a link to another hypertext document; and performing an analysis of the other hypertext document at the server and generating analysis data, the analysis data

comprising indication of whether a collection of other hypertext document and the hypertext document is in compliance with the selected criterion; since Weinberg teaches that a user may use the Astra Site Manager program to scan the website and create a graphical site map showing all of the URLs of the site and the links between these URLs, and the user can use tools to isolate and repair broken links, focus in on Web pages of a particular content type and/or status, and highlight modifications made to a web site since a prior mapping (col. 7, l. 50-col. 8, l. 13; col. 10, l. 16-51). Weinberg teaches a client/server architecture where the document is analyzed at the server (col. 17, l. 53-col. 18, l. 60).

Regarding independent claim 9, Weinberg teaches a method of testing a hypertext document for compliance with a selected criterion, said method comprising: accepting a user selection of the selected criterion and a user input at a client terminal, the user input having at least one parameter indicative of compliance with the selected criterion for an analysis of the hypertext document; performing the analysis of the hypertext document and generating analysis data, the analysis data comprising an indication of whether the hypertext document is in compliance with the selected criterion; since Weinberg teaches that a user may use the Astra Site Manager program to scan the website and create a graphical site map showing all of the URLs of the site and the links between these URLs, and the user can use tools to isolate and repair broken links, focus in on Web pages of a particular content type and/or status, and highlight modifications made to a web site since a prior mapping (col. 7, l. 50-col. 8, l.

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13; col. 10, l. 16-51). Weinberg teaches a client/server architecture where the document is analyzed at the server (col. 17, l. 53-col. 18, l. 60; col. 18, l. 60-col. 19, l. 25).

Weinberg discloses transmitting the analysis data to a server, presenting the analysis data to an application program to correct a definable error; and storing the analysis data at the server in a non-volatile memory wherein the at least one parameter comprises one of the following: correct spelling of a word when the selected criterion involves spell checking; relevant text, sound, or figures when the selected criterion involves finding copyright violations; acceptable links when the selected criterion involves detecting undesirable links; a previous name when the selected criterion involves a name change; and updated text when the selected criterion involves outdated material; since Weinberg teaches finding and repairing broken links, i.e., undesirable links (col. 15, l. 58-col. 16, l. 57), finding outdated material (col. 30, l. 45-col. 31, l. 55), as well as finding external links (col. 25, l. 50-65). Weinberg also teaches spell checking a website (col. 20, l. 10-14).

Regarding dependent claim 10, Weinberg teaches accepting a user selection further comprises accepting at least one of the following: a user designation of the hypertext document to be analyzed; a user designation of a number and type of tests that will be performed; a user designation of one or more types of links that are acceptable; and a user designation of whether the tests will be performed offline or online; wherein the analysis is performed online or offline; since Weinberg teaches a

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user designation of a number and type of tests that will be performed (col. 7, l. 50-col. 8, l. 13).

Regarding dependent claim 11, claim 11 is directed toward substantially similar subject matter as claimed in dependent claim 3, and is rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding dependent claim 12, claim 12 is directed toward substantially similar subject matter as claimed in dependent claim 8, and is rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding independent claim 13, Weinberg discloses a server operational to test a hypertext document for compliance with a selected criterion, comprising: a user interface operational to receive a user selection of the selected criterion and user input of at least one parameter indicative of compliance with the selected criterion for an analysis of the hypertext document; and a processor component operational to retrieve the hypertext document, to perform the analysis of the hypertext document, to examine the hypertext document to identify links to other hypertext documents, to generate analysis data, to present the analysis data to an application program to correct a definable error, and to store the link information for the hypertext document, and the analysis data, since Weinberg teaches that a user may use the Astra Site Manager program to scan the website and create a graphical site map showing all of the URLs of

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the site and the links between these URLs, and the user can use tools to isolate and repair broken links, focus in on Web pages of a particular content type and/or status, and highlight modifications made to a web site since a prior mapping (col. 7, l. 50-col. 8, l. 13; col. 10, l. 16-51). Weinberg teaches a client/server architecture where the document is analyzed at the server (col. 17, l. 53-col. 18, l. 60; col. 18, l. 60-col. 19, l. 25).

Weinberg discloses that the analysis data comprises an indication of whether the hypertext document is in compliance with the selected criterion; wherein the selected criterion involves at least one of the following: finding outdated material; finding offensive material; a name change; and finding copyright violations, since Weinberg teaches finding and repairing broken links, i.e., outdated material (col. 15, l. 58-col. 16, l. 57), finding outdated material (col. 30, l. 45-col. 31, l. 55), as well as finding external links (col. 25, l. 50-65).

Regarding dependent claim 14, Weinberg teaches that the server comprises a non-volatile memory operational to store the analysis data and the link information for the hypertext document (col. 18, l. 60-col. 19, l. 25).

Regarding dependent claim 15, Weinberg teaches prompting a user to specify whether to store copies of the hypertext documents; copying the hypertext documents and storing the copies of the hypertext documents thereby providing a snapshot of each hypertext document at a point in time of analysis; because Weinberg teaches that

documents could be viewed in a web browser, and standard web browsers had save features to download and save a copy of a web page being viewed (col. 10, l. 16-34).

Regarding dependent claim 17, Weinberg teaches terminating the analysis in response to a predetermined number of hypertext documents being analyzed independent of whether any specified link level has been reached, since Weinberg teaches that a user may pause or stop the scan process (col. 15, l. 40-57; col. 16, l. 6-40).

Regarding dependent claim 18, Weinberg teaches storing a record of each hypertext document accessed for analysis to prevent previously accessed hypertext documents from being accessed and stored again due to being referenced by another hypertext document (col. 10, l. 34-51).

Regarding dependent claim 19, Weinberg teaches that the selected criterion further involves verifying that each figure on the hypertext document includes associated text and wherein accepting the user input of at least one parameter indicative of compliance with the selected criterion comprises accepting user input of at least one of the following: correct spelling of a word when the selected criterion involves spell checking; a previous name when the selected criterion involves a name change; and associated text a reference to an image file type and alternate text when the selected criterion involves a requirement that each figure on the hypertext document

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include associated text, because Weinberg teaches invoking an editor to modify a URLs content (col. 15, l. 40-57), and Weinberg teaches spell checking a website (col. 20, l. 10-14), which implies that the user may input the correct spelling of a word when the selected criterion involves spell checking.

Regarding dependent claims 21 and 22, Weinberg teaches suggesting a correction to an indefinable error to a user such that the user may review and approve or disapprove the correction; and prompting a user for a correction to an indefinable error such that the user may input the correction, because for example Weinberg teaches suggesting correction of a broken link to a user, but the user may launch an HTML editor to perform edit corrections to the URL (col. 10, l. 16-34; col. 16,, l. 21-58).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weinberg in view of Dutta et al. (hereinafter "Dutta), U.S. Patent No. 7,162,526 B2, issued January 2007.**

Regarding dependent claim 23, while Weinberg does not explicitly teach that the selected criterion further involves detecting whether text colors and background

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colors comply to avoid accessibility issues for color blind users, Dutta teaches detecting whether text color and background color contrast sufficiently (col. 6, l. 46-49).

Dutta teaches a system of evaluating HTML content for accessibility and modifying the content to make it accessible to the user (Abstract; col. 5, l. 20-37). Weinberg teaches a visual web site analysis program. Dutta and Weinberg are analogous art since both are directed toward testing and evaluating web content. It would have been obvious and desirable for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have applied the accessibility evaluation of Dutta to the web site testing and evaluation suite taught by Weinberg, since Weinberg disclosed an extensible platform which allowed the addition of plug-in applications, and Dutta discloses a plug in application for personalized accessibility evaluation (col. 3, l. 9-33), which would provide the desirable added functionality for testing and filtering web sites for accessibility.

Regarding dependent claim 24, while Weinberg does not explicitly teach analyzing a hypertext document written in extensible markup language, Dutta teaches analyzing a hypertext document written in WML, which is a type of extensible markup language (col. 5, l. 30-32). Dutta teaches that the analysis methods may be executed in either HTML or WML (col. 5, l. 20-37), and it would have been obvious and desirable to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the content filtering methods for either HTML or WML disclosed by Dutta to the web site testing and evaluation suite taught by Weinberg, since both HTML and extensible markup language

were tree and node based languages, which would allow the application of the same filtering and parsing techniques.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. A new search was performed since the independent and dependent claims were significantly amended. A new search produced the Weinberg patent, and the new grounds of rejection includes the Weinberg patent (and the Dutta patent for claims 23 and 24), which is being relied upon to teach the newly claimed limitations. Further, upon consideration of the new grounds of rejection, claims 1-22 are now rejected a

Conclusion

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

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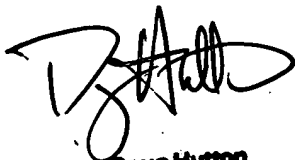
extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amelia Rutledge whose telephone number is 571-272-7508. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9:30 - 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AR


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